THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

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THE HERALD OF THE UNION.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 8.

THE NEWS.

We print this morning very elaborate details of news from all portions of the world up to the 1st inst.

The graphic account of the occupation of Charleston, from a special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, will be read with interest. It is the first unofficial account of the grand triumph that has been achieved.

The day when news from Europe will be found, embracing our commercial relations, the bonds on Paris on [illegible] and the accounts of recent operations in rebel papers.

A copy of the long-vaunted message of the rebel Governor Brown to the Legislature of Georgia, contains some interesting reading. The Governor displays but little friendliness towards the rebel authorities at Richmond. He thinks Richmond might better have been evacuated than that Sherman should have marched across Georgia and intimates that the rebel capital must fall now that he is strongly opposed to the proposition to arm the negroes. He advocates the abolishment of the State Penitentiary and the substitution of hard labor [illegible] men, for [illegible] men from the chain gang [illegible] the purchase of drink.

[illegible] rebel [illegible] speculation [illegible] crimes mentioned, though nothing indicating his relationship. On the point the rebels mention profound reference, some general news from the Far South is also given.

Gold sold in New York on the 28th ult., at 200.

The conflagration that occurred in Columbia, S. C., on the withdrawal of the rebels from that city, was more extensive than at first reported. A large portion of the town was laid in ruins. The fire originated from burning cotton fired by the rebels.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Oil.—Great interest exists at Philadelphia over the growing importance of oil from the wells of Pennsylvania and western Virginia, in the petroleum industry, bids fair to take place in society, bringing more wealth than any other class. But in this region petroleum is spoken of by turpentine. Some of our soldiers, during the occupation of the town, have found many [illegible] the city [illegible] general market [illegible] the superiority of these mines over the Pennsylvania oil wells is that the peculiar [illegible] found in Europe will readily be marked, the only expense necessary in working them being the cost of labor in rolling the barrels. Further explorations are being made.

Treasury Notes.—The attention of residents is again proposing to resume their transactions in this city, as directed to the important announcement of Colonel Eaton, Treasury Agent for this State, which will be found elsewhere in this issue. Of the requirement of the Treasury Department in this respect we shall have occasion to speak in a day or two.

Attention is also directed to the order of the General commanding the Military district of Wilmington in regard to the possession by citizens of firearms and military equipments.

Miscellaneous Rumors.—Rumors are floating about the streets, and unfortunately have reached the ears of the friends of the parties, to the effect that General Whiting and Col. Lamb, the rebel officers, captured at Fort Fisher are dead. Both of these officers were wounded when captured, but no intelligence has reached here of the death of either of them. The rumors are doubtless of mischievous origin.

[illegible] are under obligations to Mr. J. [illegible] the enterprising news agent at Cutler's [illegible] establishment, opposite our office, for [illegible] Mr. Tully has the Northern [illegible] Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington papers [illegible] day [illegible] other papers [illegible] commander of the [illegible] papers [illegible]

Theatre.—The reinforcement of the company at the Wilmington Theatre by Mr. Davis, was apparent last night in a performance of unusual excellence. The crowded state of our columns prohibits an extended notice this morning, but we advise everybody to go to-night and judge for themselves. The performance will repay them.

Headquarters of the Post Commandant.—Brevet Brigadier General Abbott, commanding the second brigade of the first division, 24th army corps, and also commandant of the post, has established his headquarters at E. W. Hall's office on Front street, north of Market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Quartermaster's Department—Department of North Carolina.

The following directory of the Quartermaster's Department of the Department of North Carolina is printed for the information of officers and others having business to transact with that branch of the public service.

Chief Quartermaster.—Brevet Brigadier General George S. Dodge. Office, Cape Fear Bank building, on Front Street, near Market.

Assistant Chief Quartermaster.—Captain George C. Winston, A. Q. M. Office with Chief Quartermaster.

Depot Quartermaster.—Captain Samuel T. Lamb, A. Q. M. In charge of Water Transportation, etc., office Water Street, between Market and Dock.

Captain D. B. Blackmon, A. Q. M. In charge of [illegible] Office on Water Street, above Market.

Captain Andrew Ainsworth, Captain of the Port. Charged with the regulation of all vessels in the harbor, and arriving or departing, furnishing pilots, lightering, towing, etc. Office Custom House building, on the wharf, above Market Street.

Notice relating to the Treasury Regulations.

The Treasury Regulations will be applied in Wilmington, and other places recently running under Judicial authority in North Carolina at the earliest practicable moment. The oral request having been [illegible] the Military authorities will be ready to receive applications, and on after the 9th inst., in due form, for the opening of a sufficient number of supply stores in Wilmington. The claims of each applicant to enjoy the privileges of trade will be fully examined. Those, only, who plant their skills on record as unquestionably loyal to the National Flag will be permitted to sell goods and supplies. These trade privileges cannot be extended, for the present, any further than to persons interested in actual demand. Traders must, therefore, prove their claims with moderation.

In the season specific local rules will be published for the guidance of all parties concerned. Capital and abundance of quality and [illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] directly under our control in Military [illegible] according to the Treasury Regulations. In order to [illegible] all the [illegible] signed at the North Carolina Revenue [illegible] Office will be [illegible] given information [illegible] to the Military Regulations [illegible] The form of the application is to be made in each case, well in form laid at the office named.

D. H. BATON,
Supt'g Special Agent Treas. Dept.
Wilmington N. C., March 8th, 1865. 8 2t

Headquarters District of Wilmington,
Wilmington, N. C., March 7, 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.—Brevet Brigadier Gen'l *F. L. Hayes*, is assigned to the charge of all captured, abandoned and confiscable property in the District, more especially such as will be eventually turned over to the Treasury Agents.

He will take immediate measures to ascertain the description, locality, quantity and the claimants, or alleged owners, absent or present, and generally gather such information as will tend to the permanent distribution of the property.

All persons are hereby instructed to give him immediately, all such information within their reach. All military forces under this command are strictly enjoined to afford him aid and protection whenever needed, and without further instructions, they will prevent all destruction of property, and all pillaging, marauding and unlawful traffic. All this captured, abandoned and confiscable property, is to be disposed of under clearly established rules that are well defined, not only for the benefit of the Government, but as well for the protection of peaceable and loyal citizens.

The office of Brevet Brig. Gen. *Hayes* is in Wilmington, on Market Street, next door to the District Head Quarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. Hawley
E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. A. A. A. G.

Headquarters District of Wilmington,
Wilmington, N. C., March 7th, 1865.

General Orders No. 3.—All persons in this District are hereby enjoined to bring in and deliver to Capt. [illegible] Yerman, at the office of Brevet Brigadier Gen. Hayes, next door to District Headquarters, all arms and muskets and their appurtenances, [illegible] pistols, and military weapons and equipments, that were formerly held by the so-called Confederate authorities.

It is known that a large quantity of small arms of various descriptions were left in the District, and that a portion thereof was taken by unauthorized persons about the time the town was occupied by the lawful authorities. All such must be promptly turned in, or the parties holding them will be summarily dealt with.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. Hawley:
E. LEWIS MOORE, Capt. & A. A. G.

Headquarters Post of Wilmington,
March 7th, 1865.

General Order No. 1.—The commanders or persons in charge of all transient detachments of troops now at this Post, including convalescents, recruits or prisoners, will report at these Headquarters immediately.

By order of Lt. Brig. Gen. Abbott:
T. T. HUNTINGTON,
1st Lieut. 16th N. Y. H. A., A. A. A. G.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York Hotel Burning Trials.

Gen. Grant Declines a Tender of One Hundred days Men.

Progress of the New National Loan.

&c., &c., &c.

The Hotel-Burning Plot---Conclusion of H. C. Kennedy's Trial.

The trial of Howell Cobb Kennedy, before a Court Martial at the Headquarters of the Department of the East, is concluded.

The Court was organized as follows: Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, United States Volunteers, President; Brig.-Gen. W. H. Morris, United States Volunteers; Col. M. S. Howe, Third United States Cavalry, Col. H. Day, United States Artillery; Brevet Lieut. Col. J. F. O'Brienne, Fourteenth United States Infantry, Maj. John A. Bolles, A. D. C. and Judge-Advocate of the Department.

The prosecution set forth that Kennedy was a spy and a guerrilla, that he has repeatedly entered within the lines of the United States Army for the purposes of espial, and that on the night of the 24th of November last he attempted to set fire to the City of New York, to the manifest detriment of life and property, and against every attribute of provision of honorable warfare. The confessions of the prisoner at sundry times, and the testimony of his own witnesses, were adduced against him. The witnesses examined were Policeman Hays, Superintendent Kennedy, an ex-Confederate Price, M. McMaurice, editor of the Firemen's Journal, Mrs. Green Miss Ellen Cullen, Frank Clarke and Officer Bennett. They were all subjected to the careful examination of Judge-Advocate Maj. Bolles and Gen. Stoughton, counsel for the prisoner, after which Gen. Stoughton, made an appeal in behalf of the prisoner.

At the final session on Monday, after the reading of the minutes of the last session, the Judge Advocate proceeded to sum up at great length, and the Court was then closed for deliberation. The result will be made public when the Commander of the Department shall so order it.

An Offer of One Hundred days' Men Declined.

On the receipt of the news of the capture of Wilmington, Governor Fenton sent a dispatch to the Secretary of War, offering ten regiments of the State National Guard, for one hundred days' service in garrisoning the forts at Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and other posts. The offer was referred to General Grant, who declined to accept the regiments. The Secretary of War sent a dispatch to Governor Fenton this morning, concurring in the decision of General Grant.

Progress of the New Loan.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 27.

Subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan were received by Jay Cooke to day to the amount of $3,437,850. The largest Western subscription was for $100,000 from Davenport, Iowa; the largest Eastern, $300,000 from New York.—There were 2,412 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1865.

The subscriptions to the Seven Thirties received by Jay Cooke & Co. to-day were $3,739,000. The largest Eastern subscription was $300,000 from New York, and the largest Western subscription was $150,000 from Cincinnati. There were 2,600 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

The Canadian Trials.

Montreal, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1865.

As Judge Smith is very unwell, the raiders' case was postponed to Thursday.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

Louisville, Feb. 27, 1865.

Generals Granger and Hobson arrived here to-night. General Burbridge has been directed to report to General Thomas for service in the field.

A report from Frankfort says about six thousand mounted rebels are in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, Ky.

CHARLESTON.

FULL AND GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

Exciting Scenes in the Harbor on the Unfurling of the Old Flag on the Forts.

THE CITY SURRENDERED BY THE MAYOR AND A LARGE NUMBER OF CITIZENS.

Enthusiastic Reception of Our Troops by Citizens.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER.

The City a Complete Wreck.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The United States [illegible] Charleston harbor [illegible] morning of Tuesday, 21st inst., [illegible] on Sunday.

The Memphis [illegible] all the officers and crew of the [illegible] Deer. The Deer was a new steamer [illegible] captured while attempting to run into Charleston on the night of February 18, by the Canandaigua. She had got part of the way in and discovering the fleet to be so far up the harbor, the officer suspected something, and attempted to run the vessel out again, when she ran ashore. Hence her first trip. Her cargo consisted principally of liquors.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 20, 1865.

HURRIED MOVEMENTS ON EVACUATING THE CITY.

On Friday night Hardee's movement began, the garrison of Sullivan's Island and Point Pleasant hastily withdrawing and retreating over the road by Christ's church, just in time to escape Potter's advance cutting them off.—The troops in the city moved out on the North-eastern Railroad, as did the garrison on James Island, which was hastily evacuated on Saturday morning.

HOW THE OLD FLAG WAS UNFURLED ON SUMTER.

Shortly after day light it was discovered that there were no troops in and about Sumter or Moultrie, or in the works on James Island.—Lieutenant Colonel Hamlin, of the Twenty-first United States colored troops, commanding Morris Island, immediately dispatched Major Hennessy of the Fifty second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Fort Sumter, in a small boat, to ascertain whether the fort was evacuated. Major Hennessy proceeded to Sumter, and unrolled the old Stars and Stripes over the United States battlements of the work from which they had been torn down in April, 1861. The sight of the old flag on Sumter was an assurance that the enemy had evacuated all their works, and it was hailed by every demonstration of joy by all, on ship and on shore. Another boat, in charge of Lieutenant Hackett of the Third Rhode Island artillery, was immediately sent to Fort Moultrie to take possession of that work, and raise upon the national colors upon its parapet. The navy, anxious to share in the honors of the day, also launched a boat, and strove to gain the beach of Sullivan's Island before the army, and an exciting race ensued between the boats of the different branches of the service. Finally, after a hard pull, and as fast a race as Charleston harbor ever witnessed, the army boat, under Lieutenant Hackett, reached the shore in advance. As one touched the officer and crew sprang out on the beach, through the surf, and rushed for the goal.—The parapet was soon gained and the flag given to the breeze, amid the cheers of the soldiers and sailors who had come up a moment or two behind him. The fort was found completely evacuated as were all the works on the island. The guns were all spiked, and some of the carriages somewhat damaged. A large quantity of ammunition was found in the magazines, which the enemy had not found time to destroy.

HOW THE OLD FLAG WAS DISPLAYED OVER THE "MOTHER CITY."

When the flag floated over Moultrie Lieutenant Colonel Bennett, Major Hennessy and Captain Borr, of the Forty-second Pennsylvania started out for the city, giving orders for the troops follow. They pushed up the [illegible] the rebel consulate and [illegible] and the city itself was burning. [illegible] Reading Fort Ripley, of which is the Mobile Ground battery, in the [illegible] over the work, and waved it in [illegible] The party then pushed on to Cashoo [illegible] when the same ceremony of raising [illegible] was observed, and then the boat [illegible] cautiously, but literally, inward, the hostile fires [illegible] were observed, but a large [illegible] of negroes and some whites were [illegible] on the docks, searching the approaching "Yankee boat." Colonel Bennett [illegible] landed, and "Old Glory" was displayed

[Continued on the 4th page.]

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WILMINGTON, [illegible] MARCH 8,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Job Work done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate rates.

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE TO THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The message of the rebel Governor Brown, delivered before the Georgia Legislature at the special session called by him, we extract at Macon, has been received. The great length of this document precludes its publication in extenso. The Governor opens by referring to Sherman's march across the State, and his occupation of Savannah, all of which he depicts as fearfully damaging, both pecuniarily, politically and morally, to the interests of the State and the Confederacy. He then alludes to the bounds which have been flung at the State because the national arms was not repelled, referring to the circumstances of the unfortunate absence of Hardee's army on the disastrous Nashville campaign, and to the fact that, "of all the troops thrown out of reserve infantry, including the 1st, 5th, 12th and 16th regiments of the State which should form part of Confederate service, but a single regiment, the Georgia Regulars) of about three hundred effective men, was permitted to join or to fall during the march of Gen. Sherman from her north-western border to the city of Savannah, and even that gallant regiment was kept upon our front and rear of the line, and not permitted to mingle with those who met the enemy. Not were the places of our absent sons filled by troops from other States. One brigade of cavalry, brought by Wheeler from North Carolina, was the only one in possession of the enemy." The Governor complains that, while the troops raised in the State, in obedience to Confederate decrees, the reserve militia, the detailed men, the sick and wounded from the Confederate service, and most of the State officers, civil as well as military, have been kept in the field constantly for the last six months. The Governor claims that if all the Georgia soldiers from field to the rebel army had been permitted to meet Sherman the latter would not have crossed the State. He contends that Sherman should have been resisted even at the expense of the evacuation of Richmond, and the loss of the whole of Lee's army. For, with Sherman's army operating from Savannah, Richmond is rendered insecure.

The Governor then recommends sundry amendments to the militia laws. Among others he suggests the organization of the old men over fifty years of age by themselves, with the civil officers of the several counties, the whole to be charged with the police duty in the counties to which they belong. A general court martial for the trial of deserters and delinquents is proposed. He strongly contends for the right of the State to keep an army of its own, separate from that of the rebel government. He defends, at considerable extent, his refusal to turn over the State militia to the rebel authorities when required to do so by Jeff Davis, and calls for an expression of approval or censure from the Legislature.

An increase of the State military appropriation is demanded as essential to the continuance of military operations.

A recommendation is made for the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions, either in the hands of producers or government agents, for the use of the indigent soldiers families.

In view of the destruction of the State penitentiary by Sherman's forces, and the great expense that would attend its rebuilding, probably a million of dollars in currency, its abandonment is recommended, and the substitution of other forms of punishment, as hanging, whipping, branding, etc., proposed. Of the convicts who accepted the executive pardon and enlisted in the army, over one half have deserted.

Death is recommended as the punishment of robbery, burglary and horse stealing.

Considerable space is taken up with an argument in opposition to the project of arming the negroes, which is opposed principally because of the necessity of their labor on the plantations, and again because were they compelled to join the army "A single proclamation from President Lincoln would disband them by brigades." "What [illegible] may be the opinion of their normal condition," says the Governor, "yet of their fundamental traits, we cannot expect them, if they remain with us, to perform deeds of heroic valor when they are fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children. It is not reasonable for us to demand it of them, and we have little cause to expect the blessing of Heaven upon our efforts if we compel them to perform such a task." Sensibly spoken, Governor. That is the most truthful argument we have heard from a rebel source on the subject. His views in full on this point we shall print hereafter.

The conclusion is extremely suggestive and interesting, being devoted to a review of the present and prospective condition of the rebellion. The pressure on our columns prevents the publication in this issue of more than one or two extracts from this candid review. The Governor says:

"As I feel that I should act the part of an unfaithful sentinel upon the watch-tower if I should flatter the country with delusive hopes, candor compels me to say that all is not well. That the people may be aroused to the necessary effort to avert calamity, it is important that they should know and appreciate their condition. It tell them, therefore, that *the whole body politic is diseased*, and unless active remedies are administered speedily, that *dissolution and death must be the inevitable result*. Our institution has been violated and trampled under foot, *and the sight and sovereignty of the States*, which had been disregarded by the government of the United States, which formed with slavery the only foundation of the movement that brought into being the Confederate government, *has been violated* by Confederate Congressional encroachment and Executive usurpation."

The specifications which follow these charges are very lengthy, and will be given hereafter. The Governor concludes with the following defence of his freedom of speech:

"I am aware that this freedom and plainness, which a sense of duty to my country has compelled me to exercise, in discussing the measures of the administration, and the policy of the government may subject me unjustly to misconstruction. I feel the proud consciousness, however, that I have been actuated solely by a desire to promote the cause so dear to every patriot's heart, and thereby secure the independence of the Confederacy, with the civil and religious liberties and constitutional rights of the people, without which independence is an empty name, and the glory and grandeur of our republican system is departed forever. No one can be more virtually interested than myself in the success of our cause. I have staked life, liberty and property upon the results. The enemy have burned my dwelling and other houses, destroyed my property, and the human rich profusion the blood of many relatives. My destiny is linked with my country. If we succeed I am a free man. But if by the obstinacy, weakness or misguided judgment of our rulers we fail, the same cannon ball avenges me which avenges my countrymen. It is no time to cry, all dress in country garment. The night is dark. The tempest howls. The ship is lashed with turbulent waves. The helmsman is sleeping in the cabin, and, our remonstrances are unheeded, and we must restrain him, or the crew must sink together submerged in irretrievable ruin."

"Joseph E. Brown."

DESERTION—VIRTUE.—The Amendatory Enrollment Bill now before Congress provides that every person who, having been enlisted or drafted to serve in the national forces in the present struggle, has hitherto deserted and shall not within sixty days present himself for duty, or who shall hereafter enlist or be drafted and shall in like manner desert shall thereupon cease to be a citizen of the United States and to be entitled as a citizen to vote. The bill passed. Yeas 81, nays 39.

It seems eminently proper that the man who deserts when legally summoned or voluntarily entitled to defend his country ought in simple decency to refrain from further attempts to govern her. How any one can claim that he ought to remain an elector after such a recreancy, we do not understand. At present the proposition that he who deserts his country when called on to fight for her should stay away when the time comes for voting—nay, should be compelled to do so when his own sense of decency does not constrain him to absence from the polls—seems quite as clear as that two and two make four.

THE NEW PEACE MISSION.—We have reason to believe, says the *National Intelligencer*, that Gen. Singleton received authority from our Government to pass to the rebel lines, and that he has gone, not upon private business, as was illy alluded by partisans to both himself and Mr Blair awhile since, but to see what may be done by him to bring about peace.

Fate of Arguelles.

HAVANA, Feb 22, 1865.

We have nothing from Mexico since my last letter, and little of importance from San Domingo.

The fate of Arguelles is at last known. He is sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the chain gang.

Zulueta, one of the Aldermen of this city, has been banished for life and sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000. The same punishment has been accorded to several others connected with him in his nefarious transactions. These sentences have not yet been openly pronounced, but soon will be.

ACCIDENT AT THE BUFFALO THEATRE.—Mrs. L. D. Wood and her daughter were severely burned on the night of the 27th ult, at the Theatre at Buffalo, N. Y., while on the stage, in the play of Cinderella. It caused considerable excitement for awhile.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Rebel Piratical Vessels in European Waters.

RECENT NAVAL CAPTURES, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The emendatory enrollment bill occupied the House until a late hour this afternoon, and was finally passed, but has been so amended and changed since it came from the Military Committee that it is difficult to tell until it is printed exactly what are its provisions. During the discussion this afternoon of the eleventh section, which provides for the political disqualification of deserters and traitors of military service, a sharp exchange of compliments passed between Mr Schenck, of Ohio, and Mr Townsend, of New York. The former, in reply to some remarks of the latter, repeated the charge, which he has several times made in debate, that the democratic party was disloyal and in sympathy with the enemies of the government, which called out a sharp reponder from Mr Townsend, who administered a well merited rhetorical castigation upon the irascible and somewhat timid vice chairman of the Military Committee.

THE REBEL RAM AND OTHER PIRATICAL VESSELS IN EUROPE.

Private letters from London say that the Rebel French ram, Olinde, or Stonewall was at Ferrol, in Spain, but expected to leave there immediately. The United States steamer Niagara was after her, and was also one of the French war steamer. She was roughly used in the Bay of Biscay, and will prove a failure.

These letters also state that there were three other Rebel pirate vessels preparing in England, two and with the Alabama, and one was ready to sail from the Clyde. This fleet was intended to break the blockade of one or more of the Rebel ports in hopes that this would lead to complications with foreign Powers, and ultimately to the recognition of the Rebel Government.

This new little programme has been upset by the occupation of the coast line, and it remains to be seen what consideration pirates will now take.

THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

It is understood that Hon. Hiram Clarke, of New York, has been informed that he is to succeed Mr McCulloch as Comptroller of the Currency, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate at the same time with that of Mr McCulloch' nomination as Secretary of the Treasury.

CAPTURES BY THE NAVY.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of a schooner loaded with cotton in the Gulf of Mexico, by the United States steamer Pocola. Information has also been received of the destruction of the large cotton steamer and blockade-runner the Will o the Wisp, off Galveston, by a boat's crew of the United States steamer Princess Royal, under lieutenant C. C. McRae. She was discovered aground when she stood, and it was thought had succeeded in getting some heavy guns on shore.

Acting Ensign A. H. Reynolds is also spoken of for his gallant conduct in this expedition.

The side-wheel steamer Acadia is also lying a wreck, riddled by shot and shell from the United States steamer Virginia, six miles from Velasco, where she ran on shore after several attempts to get into that port.

The New Jersey Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment.

TRENTON, N. J. Feb 28, 1865.

The constitutional amendment has been discussed all day in the House, Messrs. Brinck of Camden, Lathrop of Burlington, Abbott, of Gloucester, and Cleaver, of Essex, spoke in favor of it.

Mr Abbott, of Hudson, moved to submit the question to a vote of the people, which was lost by a vote of 19 to 36.

Discussion continued during the afternoon, and the House adjourned to eight o'clock this evening, when the subject will be resumed.

Restaurant Life in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.]

This is the notion that strikes the eye of a hungry man upon his entry into some of the second class eating saloons of Richmond:—"Gentlemen will please pay before eating." This is a wrinkle change from old times, when gentlemen, whether in broadcloth or homespun, were invited into these establishments, where entertainment is afforded for man and beast, and the best the larder could produce was set before them without the question as to whether his appetite was likely to get the better of his purse. "Pay before you eat" argues a sad decline in the estimation of man's morals and honesty, and is one of the striking illustrations of the changes that the war has worked.

Information has also been received of the capture in Galveston Bay of the schooners Pet and Anna Sophia, with four hundred and seventy-six bales of cotton. These captures were made by an expedition from the United States steamer Rinaldo, under command of Acting Ensign George H. French. A boat's crew from the Princess Royal, under Acting Ensign Geo. H. Reynolds, assisted.

THE BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—Jerrold was at a party, when the Park guns announced the birth of a Prince. "How they do powder these babies!" Jerrold exclaimed.

Gov. Vance and North Carolina

[From the N. Y. Times Feb. 28.]

We remarked the otherday that the authorities and people of North Carolina seemed to be awaiting the arrival of SHERMAN'S army with perfect composure. Since then we have published a lepid proclamation from Gov. VANCE calling for assistance, and in this we imagine a chilly speech that the same functionary delivered at Goldsboro one month ago. Gov. Vance gave it as his unimpassioned opinion, that "he who submits is an infidel," and then mildly declared that he *did not believe* the people of North Carolina would submit." He at once guarded and qualified this remark, however, by adding that "*when they understood* the true issue, they would resist." He soon thought it necessary to further bolster up his assertion, for it would seem he saw an inflexibility in the faces of his listeners. "*You think*," said he, "that I am speaking now to encourage you, and *not to tell you what I expect*." He asserted, however, in the high-flying style of Bonkum, that he did expect certain things were so and so. The most decidedly cheerful part of this decidedly cheerless speech, is where, immediately after making the able remark that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," VANCE goes on to exclaim "Four hundred thousand men—living men—were on the muster-rolls of the Confederacy, and almost one-half of them are absent." We cannot, of course, dispute the proposition as to the "voice of the people," but we would like to know how we shall interpret the "voice" of the Southern people, if those of them who remain at home spend their time in doleefully repeating to each other "we are nearly whipped," if inflammatory the "women of the country" will not stop "urging their husbands and sons in the army, making them discontented;" and if, beside all this, *two hundred thousand* of the four hundred thousand troops in the rebel armies are "absent"—not in mind, but in body in other words, are deserters, and that, too, at this Confederate crisis, we should certainly say that under such circumstances the Confederate "voice" is not as clear and harmonious in its tones as the occasion and the comparison demand.

The Richmond Sentinel [illegible] the North Carolina crisis [illegible] hopeful, but Vance, though the Confederate prospect "by no means glowing," then rallies upon patriotic duty, foreign complication and prayer. The final sum of the Sentinel's evidence by the statement previously made by Vance, the foreign complications are waiting to hear the news from Grant and Sherman, and the rebels cannot complain if they are amused by the gift of what they really require rather than of what they foolishly ask.

Gov. Vance evidently expects the process of reconstruction and gratification to go on in North Carolina, with a rapidity which the most sanguine among us has even hoped for. He says that if the folks in North Carolina do not their duty, the Yankees will have you yet, and in large corps will be place of the year by the fire." This is looking to much work on the part of our brave soldiers. They are not only to hurl at the rebels at short notice, but they are to hold, to be behind the plea is burnishment, in season to get in the Spring crops of North Carolina.

Accounts from Wilmington the chief city in North Carolina, represent that when our troops entered there they were met from twenty, thirty miles with popular demonstrations of welcome, and even Mayor Dortch, himself a Union man, assured them. Schofield that to the best of his knowledge, the majority of the inhabitants were loyal and Union-loving. This completely agrees with the anticipations expressed by General Schofield, and is virtually borne out by the above speech of Gov. Vance. The wide existence of such sentiment will greatly aid General Sherman's army in his march through North Carolina.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, February 27.

American Gold	201¼
U. S. Coupons of 1861	110½
U. S. 6 20 Coupon Bonds	110
U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bonds	102¼
U. S. 10 Treasury Notes	114½
Canton	37¼
Cumberland	34½
Quicksilver	56¼
New York Central	140
Erie	74¾
Hudson River	115¾
Reading	114¾
Michigan Central	111½
Michigan Southern	68
Illinois Central	149
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83
Chicago and Northwestern	34½
Chicago and Rock Island	97
Pittburg, Ft Wayne and Chicago	99¼

State of Market [illegible] steady.

After the call [illegible]

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE.

Stage Manager [illegible] Mr. JOHN DAVIS.
Prompter [illegible] T. G. HUNTLEY.
Leader of the orchestra [illegible] Prof. J. BENEDICT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1865,

MISS ELOISE BRIDGES,

Will appear as Lucy Ashton, in Sir Walter Scott's Great Drama of the

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

Edgar Ravenswood, Mr. [illegible]
Caleb Balderstone, Mr. D. T. Anderson.
Fancy Dance, Miss Clara Warner
Song, Flag of Our Union, Miss Ella Morton.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of the

TWO GREGORIES

Mr Gregory, Mr. John Davis

Admission—Dress Circle, $1 00, Parquette, 75 cents, Gallery, $1 00.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

March 8, 1865. 3-16

Three Days Later from Europe.

The Times on the Rumored French Mexican Cession.

Operations of Rebel Privateers Abroad.

List of American Vessels Destroyed.

Foreign Markets.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Steamship New York, from Southampton on the 15th of February, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at New York on the 28th ult

Great Britain.

The Times in a leader says: "The American War has been singularly fruitful of successful events, but of all the turns of fortune none has been more literally sudden than one that is now reported to have happened in favor of the South. At this moment the rejoicings of the North are suddenly hushed, and we are assured from New York that President Davis has the game in his hands, and can secure the independence of the South either with the assent of the North or in despite of it according to his pleasure. The clue of this startling mystery is to be found in the statement truly credited in America, that the Emperor of Mexico has conveyed in trust to Napoleon III, the northern portions of the Mexican territory to be held and administered by a French Viceroy, in liquidation of the claims of France upon the Mexican Government. This cession, it is assumed in the North, could not possibly occur without the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, and that recognition, it is further assumed, would at once be followed by the loud and united cheers of Peers of Europe. [This reported cession turns out to be a mistake.—Editor Herald of the Union.]

The presumption current on the subject is strengthened by the anticipation entertained of an emancipation policy on the part of the Confederate government. The surprise felt in this country at so marvelous a change of purpose, will be increased in no small degree by general incredulity.'

The Cuba mail has brought the following intelligence: "The United States steamer Iroquois, 8 guns, arrived on 7th Bay on Jan. 31, with a portion of the crews of the schooner Lizzie M. Stacy and the bark Edward, both of which vessels were burnt at sea by the Shenandoah, the crew on board afterward being landed at Trinidad de Acuna, from whence they were taken by the Iroquois.

In addition to the above the following is a list of the ships burned by the Shenandoah

Bark Alma, from Cardiff, bound to South America, with coals; bog Sarah, from England to South America with coals; bark D. Godfrey, from Boston to Valparaiso; schooner Charter Oak, from Boston to San Francisco.

The bark Adelaide, with Argentine flag, was the peak was boarded. It appears that the captain of the Shenandoah demanded her bill of sale and transfer to the Argentine Republic, which the captain could not produce. She was then indeed to be destroyed. After they had broke open the cabin and poured tar and turpentine over the floor, the captain of the Adelaide spoke a few words to the privateer captain, upon which he immediately ordered them to repair what damage they had done and release the vessel. It is said that she belonged to a friend of the Confederates.

The Duke of Northumberland died suddenly at Alnwick Castle on Sunday, Feb 12

The Daily News says: "Cardinal Wiseman was considered to be in a sinking condition on Monday afternoon. The medical attendants entertain no hope of his recovery."

The Confederate iron-clad Stonewall, formerly the Olinde, which recently left France, has put into Corunna, leaky. She is very heavily armed, having four guns, some of which are less than 200-pounders. Her iron plates are four inches in thickness. Among her crew is a number of the Alabama's men.

France.

The interest on Treasury bonds has been fixed at 3 1-2 per cent for the ce to five months' bonds, 4 per cent. for bonds of six to eleven months, and 4 1-2 per cent for bonds for twelve months

The Papal Nuncio, Monsignore Chigi, had an audience of the foreign minister on the 13th.

The Times' Paris correspondent says "Of all the branches of French industry, the iron trade would suffer most by the commercial treaty with England."

Accounts from Rouen state that, nothwithstanding the report circulated of an apprehending arrangement between the Federal and Confederate States of America, the market was well attended by buyers last week, and there was a fair demand for printed cottons.

It is said that the rebels in Paris were very hopeful We find, however, that they were rigidly excluded by Prince Napoleon from the late ball at the Palais Royal

Commercial Intelligence.

MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Monday Evening, Feb. 13.—There has been scarcely any business in the English funds to day, and consols have remained at 89 1-8 @ 89 1-4 A full average discount demand prevailed at the Bank to-day. In the Stock Exchange the rate for advances was 4 per cent Confederate Loan is quoted at 55 a 56. Illinois Central shares advanced 1 8; Atlantic and Great Western (New York 2d Mortgage) and Merrietta declined 2 each,

MONEY MARKET, London, Tuesday Evening, Feb 14.—English funds heavy Consols closed at 89 1-8 a 90 1-4. A full discount demand continues at the Bank. In the Stock Exchange Government securities were in request at 1 1-2 to 5 per cent. Confederate Loan 54 a 56.—French Rentes 67f. 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 13 and 14.—The market is quiet, and sales for the two days amount to 6,000 bale, 2,000 on speculation and export. Prices have declined 1-2d. per pound.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Feb. 14.—Wheat met with a better demand. American Red firm at late rates. London Corn, with a slightly improved demand, may be quoted 3d and 6d per qr dearer.

LATEST NEWS FROM REBELDOM

Enforced Reticence of the Rebel Press in Regard to Sherman's Movements.

Terrible Conflagration at Columbia, S. C.

Rebel Movements in the Far South.

&c., &c. &c., &c.

Files of Richmond papers of the 27th ult, have been received, from which we condense the following.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The papers are still very quiet as to Sherman's movements. The despatches from Charlotte which we publish, evidently show that he was still moving forward without serious opposition

The Examiner says

"In the absence of official information of military affairs in the Carolinas, we take nothing from other sources of intelligence, and omit the usual references to our file of Southern exchanges. We do so at the request of the authorities, and with the understanding that the other city journals have been put under obligations of reticence to the extent indicated above.

"The public will no doubt be properly patient in this interval of silence, and not take it as the omission to write we are assured that there are good reasons for it which look to an early official announcement of favorable results."

"CHARLOTTE, February 24.—There is no alarm here The enemy are reported moving in the direction of —— During the retreat from Columbia a train of cars filled with ladies broke down, exposing them to the danger of capture by the Yankees.

"From the best information received here it appears probable that a considerable conflagration occurred in the western portion of Columbia, occasioned, it is supposed, by the cotton ignited in the streets.

"It is reported that the fire extended from Main street to the Charlotte depot, nearly three quarters of a mile. The information is positive as to the occurrence of the fire, but nothing is ascertained as to its magnitude. Some of the refugees from Charlotte are preparing to return."

"CHARLOTTE, Feb 25.—No additional news from the front It is supposed still that the enemy are making their way to —— The news from Columbia corroborates the kind treatment of the inhabitants The Ursuline Convent was protected by a guard.

"No public property was allowed to be burned in the city."

"Sherman's headquarters were at Nickerson's Hotel. The alarm in Charlotte has subsided The weather is bad and the roads heavy, interfering with rapid military movements"

The Richmond Dispatch says

"General Joseph E Johnston on Thursday evening last assumed command of the army in Sherman's front, lately commanded by General Beauregard"

FROM THE FAR SOUTH.

The Richmond Whig says

"CHARLOTTE, February 24.—We are indebted to the enterprise of the Southern Express Company for Augusta papers to the 20th instant.

"No important military movements are reported Captain Dickenson captured several officers and a considerable number of enlisted men during the recent Yankee raid into Florida.

"General N. B. Forrest has been placed in command of all the cavalry in the District of Mississippi, East Louisiana, and West Tennessee. His first general order promises the reorganization of cavalry, with the restoration of discipline. He threatens to exterminate all Confederate stragglers, robbers and deserters

"General Thomas' troops are being mounted for a supposed march through Alabama

"Raids have been made from Hernando, Mississippi, towards Senatobia. Many complaints of General Kirby Smith are made in the West.—General Wolford is in command at Atlanta.

"Reorganization in Georgia has already commenced.

"Reinforcements from Northern Mississippi have been sent to Grant. Large bodies of troops are moving in the West, and important movements are reported

"The Legislature of Mississippi is about to convene in extra session for the purpose, it is said, of calling a State Convention The Georgia Legislature convened on the 14th instant at Macon."

GENS. CROOK AND KELLY.

"Brigadier Generals Crook and Kelly, of the United States Army, whose capture was noticed in this column on Saturday, arrived in the city on that day, and were furnished with apartments at the Libby.

"Mr. Russell, member of Congress from the Wheeling district, visited General Kelly yesterday."

THOMAS B. CARR, M. D.,
DENTIST,
OFFICE and residence on Second Street, 2½ squares south of Market. [March 4-1m*

SUTLERS' STORES.

CUTTER & FRENCH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN SUTLERS' STORES,

WEST INDIA GOODS,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

CLOTHING,

TRIMMINGS,

EQUIPMENTS,

&c., &c., &c.

Front Street South, Near Market.

The subscribers announce to their friends, throughout the army, that they are prepared to furnish it wholesale and retail and in any quantities,

EVERYTHING REQUIRED IN THE ARMY.

SUTLERS will find it to their interest to examine our stock before going North

Attached to the ESTABLISHMENT is an extensive and well selected stock of

Novels,

Periodicals,

Magazines,

Newspapers,

Stationery,

&c., &c.

WM. B. CUTTER, Wilmington, N. C., March 7th 1864. BEN. Z. FRENCH.

OFFICIAL.

Hd Qrs Dist. of Wilmington.
SPECIAL ORDER, No 4 } WILMINGTON, March 6 1865

1. Brevet Brigadier General JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, commanding 2nd brigade 1st Division, 24th A. C., is hereby assigned to duty as Commandant of the Post of Wilmington.

By command of Brig Gen HINKS
C. LEWIS MOORE, Capt and A. A. G.

Hd Qrs., District of Wilmington,
GENERAL ORDERS, No 1 } WILMINGTON, N. C. March 7 1865

In obedience to orders received from Maj Gen Schofield, Commanding the Department, I hereby assume command of the Dist. of Wilmington The district will comprise all the territory under military control in rear of the armies operating from Cape Fear River as a base. Time will be changed to the dates of Provost Marshal General, as this limit described.

The head-quarters are established in Wilmington.

Capt. E Irwin Moore will serve as Assistant Adjutant General,

Lieut. Col. James F. Knodell, 3d New Hampshire, is appointed Provost Marshal of Wilmington Further staff appointments will be made soon.

JOS. C. HAWLEY,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.
New York, 505 Broadway,
March 1st, 1865

To my friends, friends and patrons of Wilmington, N. C., and surrounding Country

Having located myself in this City, I am prepared to offer at our house, (North A Baldwin,) next building below "St. Nicholas," a stock of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Ties, &c., &c., a full assortment of Furnishing Goods.

Ladies' Linen Under Garments of all kind, beautifully made, accurately cut and of the best material—Linen, Cotton, Silk and Flannel. Also a complete assortment for Misses and Boys.

One hundred Girls work on the premises, and all garments made under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. Mrs Wintle's Card appears in another column to which the attention of ladies is directed.

Respectfully,
O. S. BALDWIN
March 1 2-1m-1

NOTICE.

IN view of the fact of the withdrawal of a portion of our Fire Department, and the increased stocks of Government Stores, public and private in our City, together with the increasing population, all of which increases the risk of fire, we are prepared and by order of the General in Command to reorganize the Department and therefore call for Volunteers to man the different Engines of the Department. Every effort and expense will now be made to make it efficient and it will require about 1 hundred and one hundred men promptly, that it may be made immediately

JAMES H. HEDRICK,
Chief Engr Fire Department Wilmington
Mar 1, 1865 1m

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
Ladies, Misses and Children's
OUTFITTING ROOMS.
Nicholas Block, 505 Broadway

MRS. E. WINTLE,
(Late with the "Gem Bazaar,")

UNDERTAKES to announce to the Ladies of Wilmington and the Ladies of New York generally that in connection with the numerous ARTICLES and Fancy Goods she is prepared to furnish, promptly,

Ladies' Misses and Children' Outfitting to Order,

LADIES' UNDER LINEN,
Of the Quality, kept in Stock, ready for immediate use.

Particular attention to

BRIDAL TROSSEAUX.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Formerly of Wilmington,
505 Market Street

Feb 25-4m

LEVY'S BAZAAR.
SIGN OF THE BLACK BALL
No. 3 Water Street.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just received to supply them with a general assortment of Provisions, Steamboat and Ship Stores, and Ship Chandlery, Groceries, Dry Goods and Hardware, Paints, Oils, Tobacco, Hops and Blocks, Chain Cables, Sugars, Teas, Candles, Domestic Vinegar, Lime Juice, Havana Sugars, Shoe Thread, Twine and Fish Hooks, at No. 3 South Water Street, two doors South of Market Street.

J. P. LEVY.
March 1 5-tf

CLARENDON SALOON.
UP STAIRS,
No. 5, Market Street,

HAS ALWAYS the best liquors to be found in the South No expense is spared to furnish epicures, the rarest delicacies of the season.

F. C. SWEENEY.
March 1 2-tf

WANTED.

WHITE PAPER suitable for use on job work. We will pay liberal prices in cash. Apply at the counting room of

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.
March 7th, 1865 7-3t

WRAPPING PAPER.

A FEW HUNDRED OLD NEWSPAPERS, in good order, for sale cheap, at the office of

THE HERALD OF THE UNION.
March 7th, 1865 7-3t

LIGHTERING.

THE OFFICE OF ORRELL & HAWES, Lighterage, is in the Clarendon Saloon. Persons having business in their line will call at the above place No. 3, Market Street.

March 1. 2-tf

Continued from the 1st page.

in the City of Charleston, amid the cheers and cries of joy of the crowd assembled about it—It was a perfect storm of applause and outbursts of unfeigned joy and satisfaction. The negroes, with all their impulsiveness, were equalled by the whites in their exhibition of satisfaction and pleasure at the great event.—They seized the hands of the officers and men, and went with excess of exultation and delight. Such a scene was never dreamed of by the most enthusiastic believer in the loyalty of a certain portion of the citizens of Charleston. It took all our men by surprise.

COLONEL BENNETT DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

On landing it was not deemed advisable by Colonel Bennett to advance into the city, as he was informed that a rebel brigade was still at the depot, taking the cars, and that a force of cavalry were scouring the city and impressing men into the ranks and driving the negroes before them. As he had but nine men with him he contined himself merely to sending to Mayor Macbeth the following peremptory demand for the surrender of the city:—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18, 1865.

Mayor CHARLES MACBETH, Charleston:—

MAYOR—In the name of the United States government, I demand the surrender of the city of which you are the executive officer.

Until further orders all citizens will remain within their houses.

I have the honor to be, Mayor,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding United States forces, Charleston.

MAYOR MACBETH'S SURRENDER.

To this demand Colonel Bennett was subsequently handed, by a committee of the Mayor, consisting of Aldermen Gilliland and Williams, a letter which was about to despatch to Morris Island:—

To the GENERAL COMMANDING the Army of the United States at Morris Island:—

SIR—The military authorities of the United States have evacuated this city. I have remained to enforce law and order until you take such steps as you may think best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

After a brief interview in which the Aldermen informed Colonel Bennett that the city had been fired by the rebels in various places, and that the town was threatened by a total destruction, as the firemen were all secreted, in consequence of the operations of the rebel cavalry, who were impressing them and driving them from the town wherever found, and they desired protection from the rebels, in order that the firemen might perform their duty without fear of being seized. To this application Colonel Bennett returned to the Mayor the following communication:—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CHARLESTON HARBOR,
NEAR ATLANTIC WHARF, FEB. 18, 1865.

Mayor CHARLES MACBETH:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date.

I have in reply the rete to state that the troops under my command will render every possible assistance to your well disposed citizens in extinguishing the fires now burning.

I have the honor to be, Mayor, very respectfully, &c.,
A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding United States forces, Charleston.

A CHARLESTON PLACE COMMISSIONER'S ADVENTURE.

Alderman Williams, who happened to be mounted on a blue horse, rode back to the Mayor to deliver the communication. He had not proceeded more than a block or two when he came upon fifty rebel cavalry, who were watching affairs. They instantly halted the peace commissioner, and bluntly observed that they thought they should be compelled to dismount him, as they were under the impression that they would take the horse in the country. He reflected an instant, and then observed, in a careless way that perhaps the Yankees, who had just landed five hundred strong, might object, and he would think of the matter. The announcement of the arrival of five hundred Yankees was quite enough for the half troopers. Without taking his horse or further palaver they wheeled, and rode wildly up Meeting street, announcing the approach of the Yankees to all stragglers, and there was instantly a great commotion and hurrying off of trains.

Meanwhile the fires were spreading with great rapidity, and threatened to sweep over the city, until fifty men from Morris Island reinforced Colonel Bennett's little handful of men, when he instantly moved up into town with twenty-five men, sending small detachments to take charge of the public buildings and depots.

RECEPTION OF OUR TROOPS BY THE CITIZENS.

His march up Meeting street was one continued ovation. Crowds thronged the streets, and cheered, huzzaed, waved handkerchiefs, and in other ways manifested their delight at the arrival of our troops, and at the sight of the old flag, born aloft by the little corps of colored troops. The officers were mounted on horses, borrowed for the occasion, and could hardly keep their saddles, so many citizens, individuals, of both sexes, were at some time shaking them by the hand, caressing of their garments, hugging their [illegible] and welcoming them in other violent ways. Charleston never witnessed such a scene, echoed so loudly to the cheers for "Lincoln," the "Stars and Stripes," the "Yankee army," and other patriotic sentiments did on that memorable day. One would suppose that the people had gone mad. It was a universal outburst of joy, the hand of Yankees mingled with those of most honored friends, instead of enemies and conquerors. Was this the hotbed of treason—the very home of secession and rebellion? None would have dreamed of it had they witnessed the reception of our flag and troops that day. It was a most wonderful display of loyalty and patriotism.

SAVING THE ARSENAL.

Colonel Bennett took possession of the Citadel, and sent a detachment at once to the Arsenal, which was saved from destruction, and with it the city perhaps, by the timely arrival of our men. The rebels had prepared a train for its explosion, but before they could fire it they were driven away by our troops. The report that the Arsenal was to be blown up at noon produced the greatest consternation among the citizens residing in the neighborhood. It contained a large quantity of powder and fixed ammunition, and its explosion would have repeated the Savannah catastrophe, with more terrible results. It was saved, however, and the citizens began to return to their deserted residences.

At about one o'clock the last rebel who had proposed going away had left town, and the deserters and rebel firemen began to emerge from their places of secretion and appear on the streets. The firemen got out their apparatus and devoted themselves to the extinguishment of the fires now raging with violence in various parts of the city. They were aided by our troops, who began to arrive in numbers, and after a long struggle the flames were checked in their headway, but not until a large number of buildings were destroyed. A large quantity of cotton, probably two thousand bales, was destroyed, together with a considerable amount of supplies.

THE CATASTROPHE AT THE WILMINGTON DEPOT.

The city during these conflagrations was in agony of fear. A most horrible catastrophe had occurred in the morning, which had terrified all.

The depot of the Northeastern Railroad had been blown up, and a large number of lives lost. In this building a quantity of cartridges and kegs of powder had been stored by the rebels, and as they had not time to remove it, they left it unprotected. A number of men, women and children had collected to which the burning and a quantity of cotton in the railroad yard, which the rebels had fired, and during the conflagration, a number of boys, while running about the depot, had discovered the powder.—For the fun of the thing, and without realizing the danger they incurred, they began to take up handfuls of loose powder and cartridges and bear them from the depot to the mass of burning cotton on which they flung them, and enjoyed a deal of amusement in watching the flashes of the powder and the strange effects on the cotton as it was blown hither and thither by the explosion of the cartridges. Quite a number of boys soon became engaged in this dangerous pastime, and specially the powder running from their hands formed a train upon the ground leading from the fire to the main supplies of powder in the depot. The results easily conjectured. As soon as ignited the powder in the train, there was a leaping, running line of fire along the ground, and then an explosion that shook the city to its very foundation from one end to the other. The building was in a second a whirling mass of ruins, in a tremendous volume of flame and smoke. A report, resembling Heaven's artillery, followed, and then a silence ensued that made every one tremble and hold his breath. The cause of the frightful explosion soon became known, and a rush was made for the scene of the catastrophe. Such a sight is rarely witnessed. The building was in ruins, and from the burning mass arose the agonizing cries of the wounded, to whom little or no assistance could be rendered by the paralyzed spectators. Many, wounded by the flying fragments of the building were carried from the additional dangers of the fire, but those in the depot or immediately about it, were irretrievably lost. One by one was reached by the furious flames, the supplicating voices and the fearful, agonizing groans that appalled the stout at heart, died away and hush, and silence reigned amid the horrid scene from hell to depth, language cannot adequately describe the terrible nature of the scene. The cries in and for rescue from the wounded within, fell upon willing ears; but nothing could be done to assist them, or even to alleviate the final pangs. The flames, like a fabled monster, strode on, licking up everything inflammable, and enveloping its victims in its fiery and deadly embrace.—Fortunately, the sufferings of the unfortunate creatures were not prolonged. The work was done quickly, and soon every voice was silenced, every moan hushed and every spirit separated in its maker. The horrors of the scene will never fade from the minds of those who were so unfortunate as to witness it. Over one hundred and fifty are said to have been charred in that fiery furnace, and a hundred non were wounded more or less seriously by the explosion, or were burned by the fire.

OTHER DISTURBANCES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY.

From the depot the fire spread rapidly, and communicating with the adjoining buildings, threatened destruction to that part of the city. Four squares, embraced in the area, bounded by Chapel, Alexander, Charlotte and Washington streets, were consumed before the conflagration was subdued. Everything in the houses were destroyed with them. Another [illegible] Meeting street, near the Court House, [illegible] buildings. This was set on fire by [illegible], with a view of burning Hibernian Hall and the Mills House. It did not succeed [illegible] although they destroyed the five buildings [illegible] two other houses also secured [illegible] houses, as A [illegible] of horse dung, but [illegible] trees to [illegible] Iron[illegible] totally [illegible] perly [illegible] to the [illegible] next in order, blowing up at about nine o'clock, and the Charleston navy finally went out of existence by the destruction of the Charleston by the explosion of its magazine at about eleven A. M.—The latter had about twenty tons of powder on board, and made more noise than it ever had before, even in the columns of the Charleston papers. The only action these iron-clads were ever in, which amounted to anything, was that in which they made a midnight raid on the blockaders and captured the Mercedita, and kicked up a bobbery among the fleet. They never would accept of a challenge to come out in the daytime and engage our wooden ships, and while the Monitors were in the harbor they were always well out of range. Like every iron clad the rebels have built, and we have come across, they perished by an explosion.—They cost the rebels a deal of money, and never rendered them any adequate service in return.

The iron-clads and gunboats on the stocks were also burned, and the gunship John Rayenel, which was caught in the harbor when the blockade was commenced, was fired and destroyed. The blockade runner Syren, which had eluded the vigilance of the blockaders the night of the evacuation, was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done. She brought in an assorted cargo of considerable value. She will be sent North for adjudication.

CAUTIRE OF ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Apropos of blockade runners, I may here state that a splendid new Clyde built steel paddle wheel steamer, the Duc de Chartres, came in last night, and was quietly taken possession of off Fort Moultrie, where she had come to an anchor, waiting for daylight to run up to the city. She is a valuable steamer, and is deeply laden, but with what I was unable to learn.—The Syren is also a side-wheel steamer, of six or seven tons, and a noted and successful runner. One steamer ran out the night of the evacuation, and will bear to our English friends at Nassau the agreeable and joyful intelligence that their last port is finally blockaded, and that they must hereafter attempt to earn an honest penny in some other less engaging manner. Three blockade runners are now due at Charleston. When they come they will probably get through the blockade, which is just now somewhat easy, and will be hagged at the city. We trust our cousins will hurry out a great fleet of their best steamers and send them to this port. We shall receive them most cordially. We like to have them come now-a-days.

PROPERTY CAPTURED IN THE PIT.

A large quantity of property was captured in the city by our forces. The rebels burned a great deal that could be got at, but we are informed that at least ten thousand bales of cotton are in the city, secreted in various places, which the rebel authorities could not reach and destroy. A large quantity of rice also remains in private hands. Other two hundred thousand pounds have already been found and have been turned over to Captain Fowler, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence on General Schimmelfennig's staff. A portion of this will be given the poor. There is quite a large quantity of manufactured tobacco already in our hands, and more is coming to light daily. Some supplies were captured which could not be destroyed or carried off by the retreating rebels. This will also be given to the needy. Seven locomotives in pretty good order, and quite a number of cars of various kinds, were taken, and will be repaired and made available for future use. In the fortifications of the city over two hundred guns of heavy calibre were found, spiked, and rendered temporarily useless. An immense quantity of ammunition also fell into our hands, and all of the best quality. Precisely how much has not been ascertained, as scarcely all have yet been visited, and no inventory has been taken of their armaments.

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

By a general order issued to day the city has been placed under martial law, and the functions of the the Mayor and all civil authorities suspended.

The following is the order:—

General Orders—No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES,
Charleston, S. C., Feb. 19, 1865.

In compliance with Special Orders No 1, Headquarters, Northern District, Department of the South, Feb. 19, 1865, I hereby assume command of the city of Charleston.

Charleston is declared to be under martial law. All functions heretofore exercised by the Mayor, Community, civil and criminal courts, police authorities and local governments are now suspended.

Fire companies, until otherwise organized, will be required to perform duty under their existing regulations.

Citizens who are well disposed toward the federal government are assured that adequate protection will be afforded their person and property, and that it is the design of the United States military authorities to restore order, preserve quiet, regulate government, and prevent any further attempt to nullify or to disregard the laws of the nation.

2. Major R. H. Willoughby, Twenty-first regiment U. S. C. T., is announced as Assistant Provost Marshal, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-first regiment U. S. C. T., commanding city of Charleston, and Provost Marshal Northern District, Department of the South.

Official:—JAMES F. HAVILAND, First Lieutenant One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment N. Y. V., and A. A. A. G.

Colonel Bennett has also issued the following general order, for the better government of the city.

General Orders—No 2.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
CHARLESTON CITY, S. C., CITADEL,
February 18, 1865.

Hereafter the sale of all malt or alcoholic liquor is strictly prohibited. Any person found guilty of any violation of this order will be immediately placed in the [illegible] ment, and all property belonging to such [illegible] be confiscated. The Provost Marshal will organize his patrol, police and provost guard to rigidly enforce this order.

By order of Lieut. Col. A. G. BENNETT,
HENRY H. JENKS, Captain Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, A. A. A. General.

The order concerning the distribution of food to the needy I also give, as follows:—

General Orders—No. 3

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CHARLESTON, S. C. Feb. 20, 1865.

1. All rice heretofore in the keeping of the city government will at once be taken possession of by the United States military authorities.

2. Captain E. R. Fowler, Twenty-first regiment United States colored troops, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, will immediately take charge of the rice. He will report in person to these headquarters for instructions.

3. Hon. William Aiken, George W. Williams, Esq. and Dr. Mackey, are appointed a committee of citizens who will distribute the rice to the poor of the city. By order of

A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-first regiment United States colored troops, commanding city and Provost Marshal.

JAS. F. HAVILAND, First Lieutenant One Hundred and Twenty seventh regiment New York Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

For the present the citizens will be allowed to transact business as usual, under such restrictions as may be hereafter placed upon them, as will be seen by a circular which I herewith give:—

Circular No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28 1865.

Citizens of the city who heretofore have been engaged in any legitimate trade are desired to open their respective places of business immediately.

In no case will liquor or intoxicating beverage be given away or sold to any soldier of the command.

By order of A. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-first regiment United States colored troops, commanding city and Provost Marshal.

JAMES F. HAVILAND, First Lieutenant, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

Business will be resumed to some extent in a few days; but I fancy little will be done.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Charleston *Mercury*—*par excellence* the fire eating, hot ditch paper of the South, whose editors frantically called upon its readers to die rather than be conquered, and who urged all to make Charleston positively the last ditch—quietly suspended publication one day, when the prospect of its editors being put in that ditch with a musket in their hands became exceedingly bright and favorable, packed up its type, press and material, and deserted the town, leaving its deluded readers without any stimulus to remain and fight. It was removed to Cheraw, S. C., and like the Memphis *Appeal*, will doubtless become a peripatetic shed nomadic, and, like the god from whom it derives its name, will steal from place to place and still finally find the last ditch which it is expected of. It was alluded *Mercury* now, and will probably keep up the wing while Sherman is marching about the country.

The *Courier* remained and continued publication, merely dropping "Confederate States of America" from its heading, and forgetting to place in its stead United States of America. Its tone was somewhat changed, too, being subdued and neutral. This morning it was taken possession of by Lieutenant Colonel Woodford, Provost Marshal General of the Department, and placed in charge of George Walthmore, correspondent of the New York Times, and George W. Johnson, of the Port Royal *New South*, who will issue to-morrow morning a day of paper. Both Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Johnson are gentlemen of talent and experience, and will make a good, live newspaper of the *Courier*. They will achieve a success, I am sure. All the printing material in though offices in town has also been turned over to them.

FORT SUMTER.

General Gillmore and staff and a party of gentlemen and ladies visited Fort Sumter to day in the steamer W. W. Coit. The fort was found to be in a very strong condition for defence. It had nine guns in its armament—two rifled thirty-three, one ten-inch columbiad, two rifled twenty-four inch in casemates, looking toward Moultrie, and four mortars—four tiers and bulldogs—how that an the parapet to repel assaulting parties. Within it was so arranged that if an assaulting party got over the iron entanglements, abattis and obstructions, gained the parapet and descended to the *terreplein* of the work, they would be under a musketry fire from all points which they could not reply to. The work could have been taken only by a heavy loss of life. It is stronger than when we fired the first gun against it. In my next I will more fully describe it. Mrs. Dr. Clymer and Mrs. Dr. Peters, of New York, Mrs. Lt. Col. Woodford and Mrs. Carmichael were the first ladies to visit the city and Fort Sumter since they changed flags.

A RED HOT.—The household furniture of an English barrister, then recently deceased, was being sold, in a country town, when one neighbor remarked to another that the stock of goods and chattels appeared to be extremely scanty, considering the rank of the lawyer, the late owner. "It was so," was the reply, "but the fact is, he had very few *causes*, and therefore could not have many *effects*."

FEMALE ATTACTION.—Two ladies who inhabit Wapping were having some words together on the pavement, when the daughter of one of them popped her head out of the door, and exclaimed, "Hurry, mother, and call *her a thief* before she calls you one."